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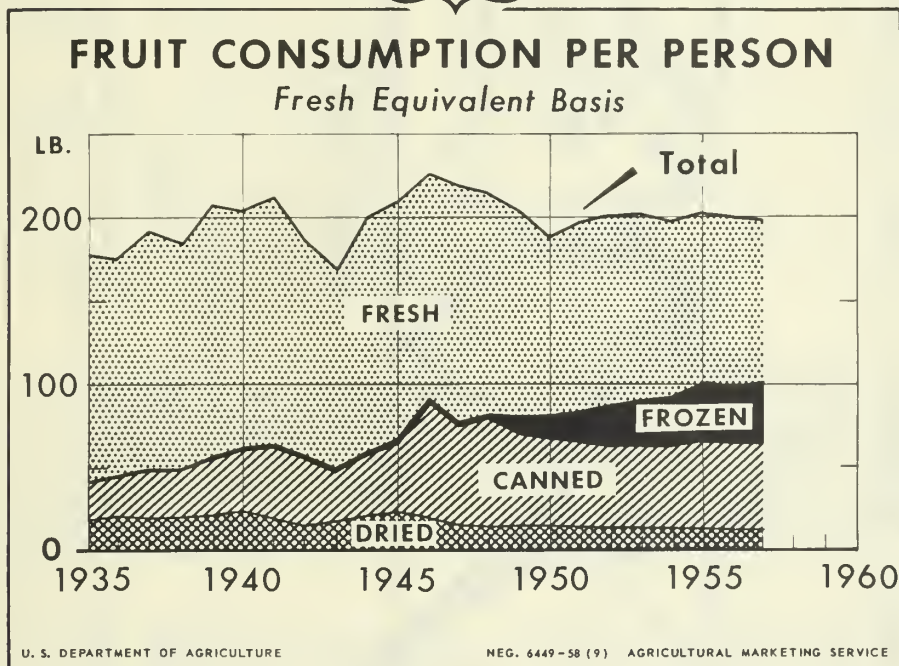
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The FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-129



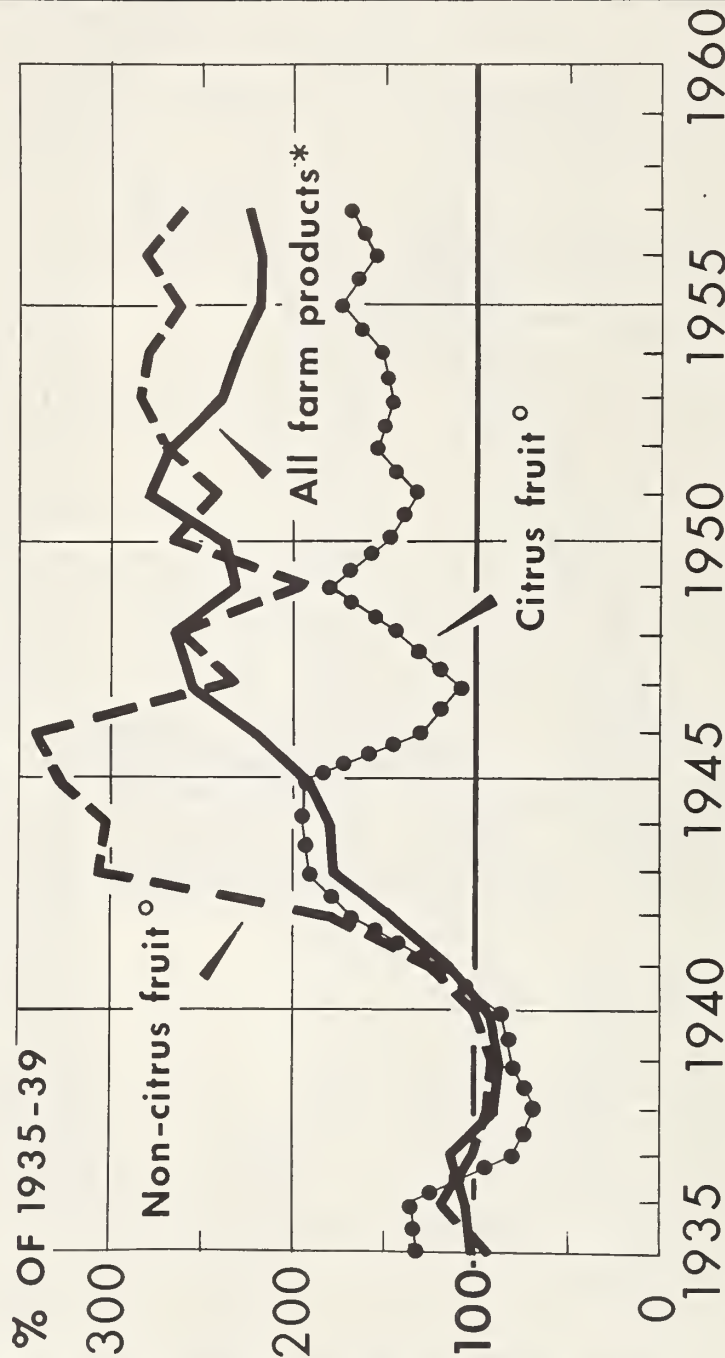
Per capita consumption of all fruits combined, fresh weight basis, increased from about 178 pounds in 1935 to about 228 pounds in 1946, mainly the result of a heavy increase in canned fruits and juices. Consumption declined from 1946 to 1950, then tended to level off at 200 pounds. But total con-

sumption continued to increase with the increase in population. Per capita consumption since 1946 has been marked by sharp decreases in fresh and dried fruit and a small decrease in canned juice, little change in canned fruits, and a sharp increase in frozen fruits and fruit juices.

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* CALENDAR YEAR AVERAGES. ° SEASON-AVERAGE PRICE.
CITRUS BEGINS OCTOBER OR NOVEMBER OF PRECEDING YEAR.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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During World War II, prices received by growers for noncitrus fruits rose more sharply than those for citrus fruits and all farm products. Following the end of the war, prices for fruit declined while those for all farm products continued to rise.

In more recent years, prices for all farm products declined to a level below that for noncitrus fruits but above that for citrus. Since 1935, total production of citrus fruits has increased sharply while that of noncitrus has not changed much in level.

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T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 21, 1958

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SUMMARY

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1959 probably will not differ greatly from 1958, if growing conditions are average. With further recovery from damage to citrus groves in Florida caused by the freeze of 1957-58, some increase in total production of citrus fruits in 1959-60 appears likely. Total production of tree nuts in 1959 may not be greatly different from that in 1958. Consumer demand for fruit in 1959 is expected to be at least equal to that of 1958.

Prospects for exports of individual fruits in 1958-59 compared with 1957-58 vary somewhat. World demand for fruit remains good. Levels of purchasing power and gold and dollar holdings are up from a year ago in most European countries--the destinations of a large volume of U. S. exports--and import conditions in the British market are more liberal than they were last year. But deciduous fruit crops in Europe are larger this year than in 1957-58, and this condition is expected to contribute to a decrease in U. S. exports of such fruits, especially apples and pears. Increased production of citrus fruits is in prospect in the Mediterranean area in 1958-59. Increased competition in European markets, especially for oranges, will result. Total exports of processed citrus are expected to continue to trend upward.

The 1958 crop of deciduous fruits, now mostly harvested, is about 4 percent larger than the 1957 crop and 3 percent above the 1947-56 average. The larger crop this year is the result of increased production of apples, peaches, grapes and cranberries. Supplies of apples are expected to be larger this fall and winter than last, but smaller supplies of fall and winter pears, from a lighter crop, are expected. Total production of tree nuts in 1958 is about 6 percent larger than in 1957 and 1 percent above average.

Prospective production of early and mid-season oranges in 1958-59 is about 2 percent larger than the reduced 1957-58 crop and 9 percent above average. Increases in California and Texas more than offset decreases in Florida, Arizona and Louisiana. Production of grapefruit (excluding the California summer crop) is expected to total about 7 percent above 1957-58 but 6 percent below average. Increases over last season are indicated for Florida and Texas but decreases are indicated for Arizona and California. The Florida tangerine crop is expected to be about double the light 1957-58 crop though 15 percent below average.

With carryover stocks of most canned deciduous fruits smaller this season than last and crops of a number of fruits lighter, grower prices for most fruits for processing, except mainly apples, have been higher in 1958 than in 1957. But grower prices for several important fresh market fruits have averaged lower because of heavy crops. Prices for fresh market citrus fruits, of which supplies were unusually light this summer, have continued much above a year earlier. Partly as a result of smaller supplies, prices are expected to remain higher this fall than in the comparable period last fall. Moreover, carryover stocks of frozen and canned citrus juices will be much smaller this fall than a year ago.

The 1958 pack of frozen fruits (excluding juices) is expected to be somewhat smaller than the 1957 pack, mainly because of a much lighter output of frozen cherries. But the new pack of frozen orange concentrate probably will be above the relatively light pack in 1957-58. Current prospects for the 1958-59 pack of canned deciduous fruits point to total output somewhat under the large 1957-58 pack. The packs of most of the more important items are expected to be down from 1957-58. Output of dried fruits also is expected to total lighter than in 1957-58, mainly because of lighter production of dried prunes and raisins.

TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

Production of Fruit

Since 1935, total production of fruit has increased about one-third, reaching a level of nearly 18 million tons. Nearly all of the increase was in citrus fruits, production of which about doubled. Production of noncitrus

fruits showed little trend over these years, though often fluctuating considerably from year to year. Noncitrus was still more than half of the total fruit tonnage of recent years.

The upward trend in production of citrus fruits was interrupted in 1957-58 by dry weather in California and cold weather in Florida. Although production in 1958-59 in California probably will be close to the level of recent years, that in Florida is expected to be smaller than in recent years because of continuing effects of the 1957-58 freeze. With further recovery of citrus groves in Florida, total production of citrus can be expected to trend upward again, but at a lower level than would have been the case had the freeze not occurred. Total production of noncitrus fruits probably will not change much in volume over the next few years.

Assuming average weather in 1959, larger crops of apricots, cherries, plums, prunes and pears can be expected. But smaller crops of apples, peaches and strawberries seem probable. The total tonnage of grapes and cranberries may be much the same as in 1958. Total production of noncitrus fruits (mostly deciduous) in 1959 probably will not be greatly different from that in 1958. Some further increase in total production of citrus fruits seems probable in 1959-60, especially in Florida and Texas.

Utilization of Fruit

Since 1935, a slight downward trend in fresh use of noncitrus fruits has been about offset by a small upward trend in amount processed. Use for canning and freezing increased, while that for drying decreased. These trends probably will continue over the next few years. Use for processing took 60 percent of the 1956 crop and 55 percent of the 1957-58 crop.

From 1935 to 1945 use of citrus, both fresh and for processing, increased. Since 1946, fresh use declined but total use for processing continued sharply upward. However, use for frozen citrus concentrates, especially orange concentrate, surged upward, while use for canning declined. Although use for frozen concentrate was set back in 1957-58 by freeze damage to the Florida crop, it is expected to start upward in 1958-59 and continue larger in subsequent years with further recovery of the Florida citrus groves. Use for processing took about 55 percent of total citrus production in 1956-57 and about 57 percent in 1957-58.

Consumption of Fruit

Per capita consumption of all fruits combined, fresh equivalent basis, increased from about 178 pounds in 1935 to about 228 pounds in 1946, then declined to a level of about 200 pounds beginning in 1949. Part of the apparent high consumption in 1946 undoubtedly consisted of the restocking of depleted pantry shelves and retail stores, following wartime shortages. Although per capita consumption has fluctuated around the 200-pound level for nearly the past decade, total consumption has increased because of the increase in population.

Since 1935, per capita consumption of fresh and dried fruits has declined. Per capita consumption of canned fruits and juices combined increased until 1946, then declined somewhat as that of frozen fruits and juices increased sharply. The trends of the past decade probably will continue for the next few years.

Tree Nuts

Total production of the four major tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans and walnuts) has nearly doubled since the mid-1930's. Production in 1958 totaled about 198,000 tons. Output of each of these four tree nuts trended sharply upward over the same years. These trends probably will continue over the next few years. In recent years, domestic production comprised about half of the total supply of tree nuts. The rest consisted mostly of kinds not grown commercially in the United States. Continued heavy imports of such kinds as cashews and Brazil nuts can be expected over the next few years. For the past decade, per capita consumption of tree nuts has been at a level of about 1.6 pounds, shelled basis.

ORANGES

1958-59 Crop of Early and Mid-season Oranges Larger than 1957-58 Crop

The 1958-59 crop of early and mid-season oranges in the United States was estimated as of October 1 at 65.2 million boxes, 2 percent larger than the relatively light 1957-58 crop and 9 percent larger than the 1947-56 average. In Florida, the prospective 1958-59 crop of 51 million boxes is down 3 percent from the volume that actually was harvested from the 1957-58 crop and 14 percent below the volume in prospect before the freeze. In contrast, the prospective crop of 12 million boxes of Navel and miscellaneous oranges in California is up 32 percent over the light 1957-58 crop, which was cut by hot weather in the summer of 1957. About 97 percent of the 1958-59 crop of early and mid-season oranges is in Florida and California. In other States, a small increase in Texas about offsets light decreases in Arizona and Louisiana.

The tangerine crop in Florida for 1958-59 is estimated at 4 million boxes, nearly double the light 1957-58 crop but 15 percent below average. In Florida, production of tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid) is estimated at 320,000 boxes, 9 percent smaller than in 1957-58. Production of this fruit has increased rapidly in the last few years; this is the first season for which estimates are included in the October crop report.

Prospective production of Valencia oranges in Florida in 1958-59 is 34 million boxes, 14 percent larger than the reduced volume harvested in 1957-58. The first official forecast of the Valencia crop in California will be released in December. The season for Florida Valencias usually extends from February to July, and for California Valencias from March to December.

Higher Prices Expected
This Fall Than Last

Movement of the 1958-59 crop of Florida oranges started with light shipments in early October, several weeks later than the start of the 1957-58 crop. Delayed maturity was the result of late bloom last winter. But shipments will increase during October and they should reach heavy volume in November. Prices for the light sales so far made are much above a year earlier. Demand for oranges, both for fresh market shipment and for processing, is expected to be considerably stronger this fall than last. Grower prices probably will average much above those of last fall, when a record large crop was in prospect.

On October 4, 1958, packers' stocks of frozen orange concentrate were 34 percent smaller, and those of canned single-strength orange juice were 48 percent smaller, than stocks a year earlier. This shortage is expected to lead to increased competition, especially among processors, and contribute to higher prices this fall than a year earlier. Some increase in the volume of oranges processed in 1958-59 appears certain. Most of it will go into frozen concentrate.

Lighter Exports, Heavier Imports
of Fresh Oranges in 1957-58

Exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) during November 1957-August 1958 were the equivalent of about 4.4 million boxes, 45 percent smaller than the unusually large exports of the same period in 1956-57. In the past season, supplies were smaller and prices higher in the United States while competitive supplies in the Mediterranean area were larger. During November 1957-August 1958, exports of canned single-strength orange juice were about 9.8 million gallons, down 1 percent from a year earlier. Exports of canned concentrated orange juice were about 0.7 million gallons, down 58 percent, but those of frozen concentrated orange juice were approximately 3.8 million gallons, up 46 percent.

Imports of fresh oranges during November 1957-July 1958 were the equivalent of about 0.5 million boxes, approximately 40 times the light imports in this period of 1956-57. Imports were especially heavy during May, June and July, when supplies from Florida were much lighter than usual. These imports came mostly from Mexico and were used extensively in the manufacture of chilled orange juice.

GRAPEFRUIT

Prospective 1958-59 Crop
Larger Than Reduced 1957-58
Crop but Below Average

Production of grapefruit in 1958-59 (excluding the California summer crop) was estimated as of October 1 at 41 million boxes, 7 percent larger than

in 1957-58 but 6 percent under the 1947-56 average. The 1958-59 crop in Florida was estimated at 34 million boxes, 9 percent larger than the reduced 1957-58 crop but slightly below average. The Florida crops of 1955-56 and 1956-57 were at the 38 million-box level. The decrease from this mark this year is a result of freeze damage last winter. The 1958-59 crop of 4.2 million boxes in Texas is up 20 percent over 1957-58, but that of 2 million boxes in Arizona is down 28 percent.

Early-Season Movement

Lighter, Prices

Higher Than in 1957

Florida grapefruit started maturing later than usual this fall. Late harvest was caused by delayed bloom from cold weather last winter. As a consequence, movement to fresh markets was delayed until late September--last year the movement started in early September. Sales the first two weeks of October were much lighter this year than last, and prices at shipping points and on the principal auctions averaged about twice those of a year earlier. Prices can be expected to decline as usual with increasing shipments, but to average somewhat higher this fall and early winter than last. Late winter and spring prices in 1959 probably will average below the unusually high prices of this period in 1958, when remaining supplies were light and prices rose sharply.

Demand for grapefruit for processing as well as for fresh market shipment is expected to be stronger this fall than last. Carryover stocks of Florida canned grapefruit sections and single-strength juice are smaller than a year ago. Such stocks were lighter by the following percentages on October 4, 1958: Grapefruit sections, 4 percent; grapefruit juice, 55 percent; and blended grapefruit and orange juice, 63 percent. These lighter stocks are expected to lead to increased competition for the fruit and to contribute to anticipated higher prices for grapefruit this fall and early winter than in this period of 1957-58.

Decreased Exports, Increased Imports of Fresh Grapefruit in 1957-58

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1957-August 1958 were the equivalent of about 1.6 million boxes, 23 percent smaller than in this period of 1956-57. Exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were about 4.8 million gallons, down 16 percent, and those of frozen grapefruit concentrate were about 135,000 gallons, down 9 percent. In contrast, exports of canned concentrated grapefruit juice were about 102,000 gallons, up 14 percent.

Imports of fresh grapefruit during November 1957-July 1958 were the equivalent of about 3,900 boxes. Most of these grapefruit imports arrived during May, June and July. None were reported for the same period of 1956-57. Reports on imports of fresh grapefruit from Cuba during September and early October 1958 indicate that receipts from that country were much heavier in this period of this year than a year earlier.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Exports of Lemons
Up Sharply in 1957-58

The first official forecast of the 1958-59 crop of lemons in California will be released in November. On October 1, prospects for the new crop were more favorable than a year earlier. Supplies from the new crop usually become **available** in light volume in November, seasonally heavy after January 1.

Production of lemons in California in 1957-58 was 16 million boxes, 1 percent smaller than in 1956-57. Remaining supplies of the old crop in early October of this year were about as large as a year ago. The season usually ends November 1. Prices for fresh lemons on the principal auctions in early October averaged a little above this time in 1957. More lemons were used fresh (including exports) and less processed in 1957-58 than in 1956-57. Figures on output of lemon products in the 1957-58 season are not available.

During November 1957-August 1958, exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were the equivalent of about 2.8 million boxes, more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times exports in the same period of 1956-57. Imports of concentrated lemon juice during November 1957-July 1958 were about 152,000 gallons, compared with about 1,442,000 gallons in the same months of 1956-57.

1958-59 Crop of Florida Limes
Much Smaller Than 1957-58 Crop

Production of limes in Florida in 1958-59 was estimated as of October 1 at 200,000 boxes, 43 percent smaller than in 1957-58 and 34 percent below the 1947-56 average. The sharp decrease in 1958-59 is the result of the cold weather last winter. Harvest of limes is seasonally heavy during summer. With supplies much lighter this summer than last, prices received by growers averaged considerably higher than in the summer of 1957. Fresh use of the 1957-58 lime crop was much heavier than that of the 1956-57 crop, and use by processors was down sharply.

APPLES

1958 Apple Crop Is Second
Successive Relatively Large Crop

The 1958 commercial apple crop was estimated as of October 1 at approximately 125.3 million bushels, 6 percent larger than the 1957 crop and 16 percent above the 1947-56 average. Production is larger than in 1957 in all relatively heavy producing States, except Washington. In the Eastern States, the crop of 56.2 million bushels is 15 percent above 1957 and 18 percent larger than average. In New York and Virginia, the two leading producers in this area, the crops are above 1957 by 22 percent and 38 percent, respectively. With production also somewhat larger in other Eastern States, supplies for processing are expected to be larger than in 1957, and more apples may be stored for sale on the fresh markets in winter and spring.

The 1958 crop of 22.3 million bushels in the Central States is up 9 percent over 1957 and 14 percent over average. Production in Michigan, the top producer in this area, is up 12 percent. In the Western States, the crop of 46.8 million bushels is down 5 percent from 1957 but up 14 percent from average. Although the Washington crop of 30.8 million bushels is down 7 percent from 1957, it is 19 percent above average. Much of the western crop is stored and sold on the fresh markets later in the season. This together with the large crops in other areas means that total supplies next winter and spring again will be heavy.

Growing conditions for the 1958 apple crop have been generally favorable, leading to production somewhat above both 1957 and average. If weather and other growing conditions are more nearly average in 1959, a lighter crop of apples can be expected next year.

Prices

With the 1958 apple crop large in all important producing areas, supplies from local production also are relatively heavy this year. As harvest became more general and supplies became increasingly available, prices received by growers declined as usual. Such prices, on a national average basis, were about \$2.28 per bushel in mid-September, moderately under a year earlier. Prices at local shipping points continued to decline during late September and early October as harvest of fall and winter varieties became heavier and shipments increased. Prices frequently reach their seasonal low point during fall, then, after the usual large harvest time supplies have been handled and sales are mostly from storage, prices tend to advance. More apples probably will be stored this year than in 1957, and storage stocks for sale after the first of the year may be larger than on January 1, 1958. However, there probably will be a better array of sizes, with a higher proportion of the preferred medium sizes.

Increased Packs of Canned Apples and Applesauce in Prospect for 1958

Increased packs of canned apples and applesauce appear likely from the larger 1957 crop. Most of the increase is expected in the North Appalachian area and New York, where most of the annual packs are made and where the crops are much larger this year than last. The 1957 pack of canned apples was about 3.4 million cases and that of applesauce was about 8.9 million cases, both basis 24 No. 2 1/2 cans. Movement from canners during the 1957-58 season was good. Stocks held by canners on September 1, 1958 included about 1 million cases (24-2 1/2's) of canned apples, 10 percent larger than a year earlier, and 1.2 million cases (24-2 1/2's) of canned applesauce, down 19 percent.

Exports Up Sharply in 1957-58

Exports of fresh apples during July 1957-June 1958 were approximately 5.2 million bushels, more than 4 percent of the 1957 crop. The exports in 1957-58 were about 3 times those of 1956-57 and the largest in several years.

Conditions favoring the increased exports in 1957-58 were the short crop of apples in Western Europe and the larger crop and lower prices in the United States. Imports of apples during 1957-58 were about 1 million bushels, up 10 percent over 1956-57. Most of the apples imported each year are from Canada, and in turn a substantial part of the U. S. exports each year go to that country.

1958 Apple Crop in Canada

Apple production in Canada in 1958 will total about 15.6 million bushels, down 3 percent from 1957, according to an early-season estimate.

PEARS

Lighter Crop in 1958

The 1958 crop of pears in the United States was estimated as of October 1 at 29.1 million bushels, 8 percent smaller than the 1957 crop and 3 percent below the 1947-56 average. Nearly all the reduction from 1957 is in California and Oregon.

About 24.6 million bushels, 85 percent of the national crop, are in California, Oregon and Washington in 1958. The total for these 3 States is about 14 percent smaller than in 1957 and 5 percent below average. Production of Bartletts is estimated at 450,000 tons, down 12 percent from 1957, and that of other varieties at 151,500 tons, down 18 percent.

Usually the major part of the Pacific Coast Bartlett crop is processed, mostly by canning but some by drying. In fact, Pacific Coast Bartletts comprise most of the U. S. pack of canned pears. Moreover, Bartlett pears constitute most of the fresh market pears during summer. Fresh market sales of these pears, made from storage, extend through the fall and into winter. But they share the market in fall with other varieties, especially the Bosc and the D'Anjou. A small percentage of pears other than the Bartlett, principally the Hardy in California, also is canned. But most of the fall and winter pears are stored at harvest and sold on the fresh market during fall, winter and spring.

Production of pears in other States in 1958 is expected to total about 4.4 million bushels, 42 percent larger than in 1957 and 11 percent above average. These pears consist of a number of varieties, including Bartlett, Kieffer and others. The fresh market is the main outlet for these pears, though they are used extensively in households of farms where grown. Some also are canned.

Assuming average weather in 1959, production in California can be expected to be somewhat larger than in 1958. But production in Central and Eastern States, where growing conditions in 1958 were unusually favorable, may be smaller. The total U. S. pear crop probably will be larger in 1959 than in 1958.

Prices for Fresh Market Pears

Shipments of pears to fresh markets through October 11 of the 1958-59 season totaled considerably smaller than in the same part of 1957-58. During July and early August, shipments were mainly from early districts in California and much smaller than a year earlier, and prices for Bartletts on the 9 principal auction markets averaged higher than a year earlier. Production in the later districts that customarily ship to fresh markets turned out larger than seemed likely at the beginning of the season. This together with fairly well sustained heavy weekly shipments contributed to declining prices on the principal auctions. Although prices were fairly steady during September and early October, they averaged under those of this period in 1957, when sales were lighter.

Lighter Pack of Canned Pears
in Prospect for 1958

With smaller production of California Bartletts in 1958 than 1957, especially in districts in which much of the canning is done, a lighter pack of canned pears is expected in this State in 1958 than in 1957. This reduction may be partly offset by some increase in the pack in Washington and Oregon. But the total U. S. pack of canned pears in 1958 is expected to fall short of the near-record of about 8.6 million cases (24-2½'s) in 1957. In California, grower prices for Bartletts for canning have averaged much higher in 1958 than in 1957. Packers' stocks of canned pears on June 1, 1958 were about 7 percent smaller than a year earlier, but wholesale distributors' stocks were up 4 percent.

Cold-Storage Stocks of Fresh
Pears About The Same on October 1
This Year as Last

Movement of fall and winter varieties of pears into cold storage was seasonally heavy during September, about offsetting a decrease in Bartletts. Total stocks in cold storage on October 1, 1958 were about 5.6 million bushels, about the same as a year earlier. Practically all Bartlett pears had been harvested by October 1. But harvest of other varieties continued in October.

Large Increase in Exports
of Fresh Pears in 1957-58

Exports of fresh pears during July 1957-June 1958 were about 1.7 million bushels, 66 percent larger than in 1956-57. Contributing to this increase was the relatively small 1957 crop in Western Europe and the consequent stronger demand for pears from other sources, including the United States. Increased production of pears is expected in Europe this year.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Smaller Crops in 1958

Production of fresh plums in California and Michigan in 1958 totaled 67,200 tons, 24 percent smaller than in 1957 and 22 percent below the 1947-56 average. Nearly all of the reduction this year was in California.

In Oregon, Washington and Idaho, total production of prunes in 1958 was 50,000 tons, fresh weight, 31 percent smaller than in 1957 and 46 percent below average. Most of the decrease was in western Oregon.

The 1958 crop of dried prunes in California was 110,000 tons (dry basis), 33 percent smaller than the 1957 crop and about the same percentage below average. Decreases in production of plums and prunes from 1957 were the result mainly of unfavorable weather during late winter and spring.

Assuming more favorable weather, larger crops of plums and prunes can be expected in 1959.

Fresh Market Shipments Lighter,
Price Higher Than in 1957

Total carlot shipments of fresh plums and prunes to terminal markets have been considerably smaller this year than in 1957. Movement from the Pacific Northwest was seasonally heavy during August and early September, and in late September it was tapering off rapidly with the approach of the end of the season. During August and early September, New York and Chicago auction prices for Idaho prunes averaged considerably higher than in this period of 1957. But in late September prices were somewhat under a year earlier.

Heavier Pack of Canned Purple Plums
in the Pacific Northwest

Most of the plums grown in California and Michigan are used fresh and only a small percentage is processed, chiefly by canning. In the Pacific Northwest, a substantial part of the prune crop also is used fresh, but a large part of the crop is canned, and smaller parts are dried and frozen. The pack of canned purple plums (prunes) in the Pacific Northwest in 1958 was about 936,225 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 5 percent larger than the relatively light 1957 pack. This type of pack usually comprises much the larger part of the total pack of canned plums and prunes in the United States. Stocks of canned Pacific Northwest purple plums held by packers on June 1, 1958 were about a fourth as large as those of a year earlier. Stocks held by wholesalers also were down considerably. Total supplies of canned purple plums for the 1958-59 season are therefore considerably smaller than those for 1957-58. Data on the pack of dried and frozen prunes will not be available until later.

PEACHES

1958 Peach Crop 15 Percent Larger
Than Near-Average 1957 Crop

Total production of peaches in 1958 was approximately 71.6 million bushels, 15 percent larger than the 1957 crop and 14 percent above the 1947-56 average. The crops were larger in 1958 than in 1957 in nearly all important peach States, except California. In most States where production was smaller it was not greatly under 1957. In the 9 Southern States, which with California supply most of the early-season peaches for fresh use, the crop of about 15.6 million bushels was 45 percent larger than the 1957 crop and 55 percent above average. In California, which also supplies most of the peaches that are canned, total production of 33.3 million bushels was 5 percent under 1957 but 1 percent above average. The reduction consisted mostly of clingstone peaches, which failed to reach usual size. The California clingstone crop of 21.3 million bushels, used mostly for canning, was down 5 percent from 1957 and the freestone crop of 12.1 million bushels also was down 5 percent.

Growing conditions for the 1958 peach crop were generally favorable, the principal exception being California. Even so, the total crop in this State was a little above average and comprised 47 percent of total U. S. production. If the weather should be average in 1959, another large crop can be expected in California, but production probably will be smaller than in 1958 in a number of other heavy-producing States. This would mean total production in 1959 somewhat under 1958.

1958 Prices for Fresh Market
Peaches Generally Lower, for Canning
Peaches Higher, Than 1957 Prices

With fresh market supplies of peaches heavier in 1958 than in 1957 in most of the important shipping States, grower prices have averaged somewhat under prices in 1957. In some States, shipments tapered off earlier in September this year than in 1957, and although prices tended to increase, they generally continued under prices of corresponding weeks in 1957. In California grower prices for clingstone peaches for canning were reported a little higher in 1958 than last year.

Lighter Pack of Canned
Clingstone Peaches in California

With the crop smaller and cullage heavy, the 1958 pack of canned clingstone peaches in California was about 17.5 million cases (24-2½'s), 5 percent smaller than the 1957 pack. The California pack of canned freestone peaches was 4.5 million cases, up 10 percent from 1957. In other States as a group, output of canned peaches is expected to total somewhat larger than in 1957. California peaches comprised about 94 percent of the 1957 pack of canned peaches in the United States.

On June 1, 1958, as the 1958 season for canning peaches was approaching, stocks of canned peaches held by packers were about 3.7 million cases (24-2½'s), 41 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks held by wholesale distributors were about 3.1 million actual cases, up 5 percent.

APRICOTS

Production Down Sharply in 1958

Total production of apricots in California, Washington and Utah in 1958 was 117,200 tons, about 39 percent smaller than in 1957, 44 percent below the 1947-56 average, and the lightest tonnage since 1943. The California crop of 98,000 tons was 41 percent smaller than the 1957 crop, the result of unfavorable growing conditions. The Utah crop of 4,200 tons was 55 percent under the large 1957 crop. But the Washington crop of 15,000 tons was up 7 percent. On the New York and Chicago auctions, prices for California Royal apricots, a leading variety, averaged moderately higher in 1958 than in 1957. Grower prices for California apricots for processing averaged much higher than in 1957.

If favorable weather prevails, production of apricots in 1959 can be expected to be much larger than the light 1958 crop.

Heavy Drop in 1958 Pack of Canned Apricots

Total output of canned apricots in 1958 was approximately 1,862,000 cases (24-2½'s), about 55 percent under the 1957 pack. The reduction was mostly in California, where the pack of about 1,718,000 cases was down 57 percent from 1957. Carryover stocks of canned apricots held by packers on June 1, 1958 were about 620,000 cases, 39 percent below a year earlier. Stocks held by wholesale distributors were about 625,000 actual cases, nearly the same as a year earlier. Hence, total supplies of canned apricots in the 1958-59 season will be much smaller than in 1957-58. Cold-storage stocks of frozen apricots on October 1, 1958 were about 9.4 million pounds, up 23 percent over a year earlier.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry Crop Lighter, Prices Higher in 1958 Than in 1957

Production of sweet cherries in 1958 totaled 86,560 tons, 7 percent below 1957 and 6 percent under the 1947-56 average. Sharp increases in 1958 in New York, Oregon, Washington and Idaho were more than offset by a heavy decrease in California and lighter decreases in Michigan and Utah. The reductions in California and Michigan were the result of unfavorable spring weather.

The season-average price per ton received by growers for the 1958 sweet cherry crop was \$283, about 8 percent below the 1957 price of \$307. The 1958 price per ton for sweet cherries for processing in the Pacific States was as follows: California, \$346, up 41 percent; Oregon, \$282, down 6 percent; and Washington, \$252, down 9 percent.

The 1958 pack of canned sweet cherries was about 961,000 cases (24-2½'s), 1 percent smaller than the 1957 pack. The 1958 pack in California, made from the unusually light crop, was less than half the 1957 pack. This decrease was not quite made up by increases in other States--especially in Oregon, Washington and Michigan. Stocks of canned sweet cherries held by packers on June 1, 1958, as the 1958 canning season was getting under way, were about 174,000 cases (24-2½'s), 66 percent larger than a year earlier. But stocks held by wholesale distributors were about 225,000 actual cases, down 5 percent. In California, output of brined cherries in 1958, made from sweet varieties, was 31,448 barrels of 250 pounds each, 72 percent smaller than in 1957.

Assuming average weather, the 1959 crop of sweet cherries can be expected to be somewhat larger than the 1958 crop. The increase would be in California, where the 1958 crop was severely cut, mainly by rain at pollination time.

1958 Sour Cherry Crop Much Smaller Than 1957 Crop

Total production of sour cherries in 1958 was 99,360 tons, 32 percent smaller than in 1957 and 20 percent below the 1947-56 average. Most of the decrease in 1958 was in Michigan and Wisconsin, the result of unfavorable spring weather.

The season-average price per ton received by growers for the 1958 crop of sour cherries was \$167, about 21 percent above the 1957 price of \$138. For 1958 crop sour cherries for processing, the price per ton in Michigan averaged \$165, up 30 percent; and in New York, \$170, up 13 percent.

The pack of canned sour cherries of 1958 was approximately 1,951,000 cases (24-2½'s), 25 percent smaller than the relatively light pack in 1957. Most of the decrease in 1958 was in Michigan and Wisconsin. Carryover stocks of packers on July 1, 1958 were about 75,000 cases, 36 percent under a year earlier. But stocks held by wholesale distributors were about 353,000 actual cases, up 14 percent. Production of frozen sour cherries in 1958 also was much under that in 1957 because of decreases in Michigan and Wisconsin. The pack of about 83 million pounds was 37 percent below the record in 1957. Stocks of frozen cherries (mostly sour) in cold storage on October 1, 1958 were about 85 million pounds, 1 percent smaller than a year earlier.

With more favorable weather in 1959 than in 1958, a considerable increase in production of sour cherries can be expected next year. The increases would be mainly in Michigan and Wisconsin. Production in the Great Lakes States has been trending upward, partly because of increased plantings.

GRAPES

Heavier 1958 Crop

Total production of grapes in 1958 was estimated as of October 1 at 2,903,370 tons, 12 percent larger than in 1957 but 1 percent below the 1947-56 average. Production this year is larger than in 1957 both in California -- leading producer, with 91 percent of the crop -- and in all other relatively heavy-producing States.

Production in California of 2,635,000 tons is 11 percent larger than in 1957 but 3 percent smaller than average. The tonnage of each broad varietal group is as follows: Raisin varieties, 1,600,000 tons, up 17 percent; wine, 560,000 tons, up 5 percent; and table, 475,000 tons, about the same as in 1957. In Arizona, which with California grows nearly all of the European-type grapes, the crop of 5,700 is down 8 percent. In all other States combined, which grow principally American-type grapes, such as the Concord, production is estimated at 262,670 tons, 25 percent larger than in 1957 and 30 percent above average.

With more favorable weather in California in 1959 than in 1958, some increase in production can be expected. But production may be smaller in other States, where conditions in 1958 were rather good.

Fresh Market Shipments Lighter,
Prices Generally Higher Than in 1957

Carlot rail shipments of grapes to fresh markets through October 4, 1958 were about 7 percent smaller than in this period of 1957. Sales of California grapes on the principal auctions totaled 10 percent less than a year earlier. As marketings increased during the summer, auction prices tended to decline. Since late July, weekly average prices for all varieties combined have been higher than comparable prices in 1957. Demand for California grapes for processing as well as for fresh use is expected to continue strong this season.

Increased Tonnage
to Processors

Movement of grapes to crushers through October 4, 1958 has been 14 percent heavier than in the like period of 1957. This movement usually runs heavy through October, then tapers off to the end of harvest in late November or early December. Total seasonal movement of grapes to crushers for wine, juice, and related products frequently increases in years when stocks of wine at the start of the period of large-volume crushing are much smaller than a year earlier. Such stocks on July 31, 1958 as reported by the Internal Revenue Service were 11 percent under a year earlier.

In 1957 about 1,197,000 tons of California grapes, 50 percent of the crop, were crushed. In States producing American-type grapes, most of the 1957 crop, as usual, was crushed. Hence with a much heavier crop in 1958, an increased tonnage of such grapes probably will be crushed this year.

Rains at drying time in California are expected to cut the 1958 output of raisins somewhat below the 1957 tonnage. Drying usually is completed by late September or early October. Figures on final raisin production will not be available until later in the year. In 1957, about 652,000 tons of California grapes, 27 percent of the crop, were dried, giving 163,000 tons of raisins, the smallest output since 1950.

CRANBERRIES

Production of cranberries in 5 commercial States in 1958 was estimated as of October 1 at 1,108,500 barrels (100 pounds each); 6 percent larger than in 1957 and 16 percent above the 1947-56 average. Crops are larger this year than last in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin, but smaller in Washington and Oregon.

Prices for season-opening sales of fresh cranberries from Massachusetts on the Chicago wholesale market in mid-September averaged \$4.80 per carton of 24 1-pound packages. The price a year earlier was \$4.38. In mid-October 1958, prices on the New York market averaged a little above a year earlier. The season-average price per barrel received by growers for the 1957 crop was \$11.00. This included sales for both fresh use and processing.

About 40 percent of the 1957 crop of 1,050,000 barrels was used fresh and the remaining 60 percent was processed. The 1957 pack of canned cranberries was the equivalent of about 3 million cases of 24 No. 2 1/2 cans.

Production of cranberries has trended strongly upward for more than 2 decades, resulting in doubling of output. Most of the increase has been canned. If the 1958 crop turns out as large as expected on October 1, it will be the fifth crop, beginning with that in 1953, to exceed 1 million barrels. Continuation of the upward trend over the next few years seems likely.

STRAWBERRIES

Prospective 1959 Acreage for Harvest is 5 Percent Under 1958 Acreage

Prospective acreage of strawberries in commercial areas for harvest in 1959 is 105,870 acres, 5 percent smaller than in 1958 and 9 percent below the 1949-57 average. This is a tentative figure based on information on October 1, 1958. Actual acreage harvested will also depend upon weather and market conditions as the season progresses.

The Florida winter acreage for 1959 is estimated at 1,900 acres, 10 percent below the 1958 acreage, which was cut severely by unfavorable weather. Prospective acreage in the early-spring States is 9,350 acres,

up 4 percent, with all of the increase in Louisiana, the main producer among these States. In the mid-spring States, the 1959 acreage totals 46,520 acres, down 10 percent. Most of the reduction from 1958 is in California and Tennessee, the top producers of this group. The 48,100 acres in prospect in the late-spring States are about the same as in 1958.

Most of the strawberries grown on the winter and early spring acreage are produced for the fresh market trade. Strawberries produced on the mid-spring and late-spring acreage also are shipped in heavy volume to fresh markets. Moreover, the mid-spring and late-spring States, especially California, Oregon and Washington produce most of the strawberries that are frozen.

1958-Crop Strawberries

Total production of strawberries in commercial areas in 1958 was about 529,945,000 pounds, 6 percent smaller than in 1957 but 21 percent above the 1949-57 average. Prices received by growers for fresh market strawberries averaged considerably higher during May 1958 than 1957, but a little lower in 1958 than 1957 during June and July, the usual three months of seasonally heavy movement. Before and after June and July this year, prices averaged somewhat above a year earlier. Prices for strawberries for processing in 1958 were above the low 1957 prices in some States, especially in California, the leader in volume processed. Total movement to freezers again was heavy in 1958. Cold storage holdings of frozen strawberries on October 1, 1958 were about 212 million pounds, 7 percent smaller than a year earlier.

DRIED FRUIT

Reduced Output Seems Likely in 1958

Production of dried fruits in 1958 probably will total somewhat under the relatively light output in 1957. As of October 1, production of dried prunes in California in 1958 was estimated at 110,000 tons (natural condition, dried weight), 33 percent smaller than in 1957 and about the same percentage under the 1947-56 average. As usual, a small tonnage may be dried in Oregon, where output was 3,100 tons in 1957. Although the crop of raisin-variety grapes in California, from which all or nearly all raisins are made, is about 17 percent larger this year than in 1957, movement of such grapes to wineries for crushing was about 16 percent larger by October 4 this year than to the same date in 1957. Movement to wineries of all varieties combined was up about 14 percent. Then too, undetermined damage was done by September rains to raisins on drying trays in vineyards. Chiefly for these reasons, production of raisins in 1958 probably will be somewhat under that of 1957. Output of raisins in 1957 was 163,000 tons (natural condition, dried basis), the lightest since 1950.

Prunes and raisins each year comprise most of the production of dried fruits. Other fruits dried in much smaller volume are apples, apricots, dates, figs, peaches and pears. Data are not available on output of these fruits; for some, the season will continue for a number of months. Among these fruits, dates and figs are usually imported in considerable volume to supplement domestic supplies, but moderate production abroad and quality problems probably will limit imports in 1958-59.

Per capita consumption of dried fruits has declined during the last three decades, dropping from a level of more than 6 pounds to a level of less than 4 pounds. In 1957-58 the figure was about 3.6 pounds. These figures on consumption exclude dried prunes used for juice and concentrate.

Marketing Percentages For Dried Fruits

Grade and volume regulations designed to eliminate the least desirable of California Deglet Noor dates from the marketable supply during the 1958-59 season are in effect. Of the total marketable dates, the "free" dates are set by volume regulation at 80 percent and the "restricted" at 20 percent. The percentages apply to the crop year that began August 1, 1958. The "free" dates are intended to supply the demand for whole or pitted packaged dates, and the "restricted" dates are to be diverted into date products for bakery, candy, ice cream and other products. The percentages were announced September 17, 1958, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They were recommended by the Date Administrative Committee, which administers the Federal marketing agreement and order program regulating the handling of domestic dates produced or packed in a designated area of southern California.

Under Federal marketing agreement and order programs for California dried prunes and raisins, there will be no volume regulations for these two items in the 1958-59 season. However, these commodities are to meet minimum quality standards. Handlers will be free to market all dried prunes and raisins that meet prescribed standards. In addition, prunes in consumer packages must be packed from lots averaging 100 or less prunes per pound. For California dried prunes in 1957-58, marketing percentages were 90 percent salable and 10 percent surplus.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Decreased Pack of Canned Fruits in 1958-59 Seems Likely

The 1958-59 pack of canned fruits in continental United States will not be quite as large as the heavy 1957-58 pack if current prospects for output materialize. Prospects are not as good as those earlier in the season, partly because the California pack of cling peaches turned out lighter than

expected. All packs for which complete figures so far are available are smaller than in 1957-58. These packs in terms of millions of cases of 24 No. 2 1/2 cans and the percentages (in parentheses) under 1957-58 are as follows: California cling peaches, 17.5 (5 percent); fruit cocktail including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, 11.6 (1); apricots, 1.9 (55); RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries, 2.0 (25); and sweet cherries, 1.0 (1 percent). The 1958-59 pack of canned pears also is expected to be somewhat smaller than the 1957-58 pack. These reductions probably will be partly offset by increases in canned apples and applesauce. Total output of canned fruits in 1957-58 was the equivalent of about 78 million cases of 24 No. 2 1/2 cans.

Carryover stocks of most canned fruits held by packers at the start of the 1958-59 canning season were smaller than a year earlier. For nine items combined--apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, fruit cocktail including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, peaches, pears and purple plums--packers' stocks on June 1, 1958, the latest date for which figures for this group are available, were about 14.5 million cases (24-2 1/2's), 21 percent smaller than a year earlier. Carryover stocks at the start of the 1959-60 canning season probably will fall below those at the start of the current season.

Packers' stocks of Florida canned grapefruit sections and citrus salad on October 4, 1958 were down to about 0.7 million cases (24-2's), 14 percent under a year earlier. The pack of these items in 1957-58 totaled 4.7 million cases, 9 percent smaller than in 1956-57. Some increase seems probable in 1958-59.

Total supplies of canned fruit in 1958-59 will again include substantial quantities of canned pineapple from Hawaii. But with decreased stocks and packs of other fruits in continental United States, total supplies will be somewhat smaller than in 1957-58. Per capita consumption probably will fall somewhat below the rate of about 22 pounds of recent years.

Stocks of Florida Canned Citrus

Juices Much Smaller Than Last Fall

Packers' stocks of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices on October 4, 1958 were down to about 2.1 million cases (24-2's), 48 percent smaller than a year earlier. The decline was due to heavier movement from lighter supplies in the 1957-58 season than in 1956-57. With heavy-volume canning expected to occur later this fall than last, stocks will be reduced considerably more below their current low level. In fact, stocks of tangerine juice from the light 1957-58 pack are now nearly depleted.

The Florida pack of canned single-strength citrus juices in 1957-58 was about 32.5 million cases (24-2's), 8 percent smaller than the 1956-57 pack. Only the pack of orange juice was larger (by 6 percent)--this was the result of accelerated movement of oranges to canneries to minimize losses from freeze damage last winter. Output of canned (hot-pack)

concentrated orange juice in Florida in 1957-58 was about 1.2 million gallons, 36 percent smaller than in 1956-57. Figures on the packs of canned citrus juices in other States will not be available until later. Even though the packs in Texas have been increasing in recent years with the resurgence of **citrus** production in this State, the combined production of Texas, Arizona and California has been small compared with that of Florida.

Citrus juices have comprised from about two-thirds to three-fourths of the total packs of canned fruit juices (single-strength basis) in the United States in recent years. Other canned juices include apple, grape, prune and fruit nectars. Canned pineapple juice from off-shore sources, particularly Hawaii, comprises an additional important item of the total supply. Per capita consumption of all canned fruit juices combined has declined moderately in the last decade to a level of about 13 pounds, single-strength basis.

USDA Purchases for School Lunch

Since July 1958, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has bought canned blackberries, peaches, applesauce and sliced apples for use in schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. The purchases comprised 104,540 cases (6 No. 10 cans) of blackberries, for delivery during August 18-September 27; 644,400 cases (6-10's) of peaches, for delivery September 2-October 4; and 315,120 cases (6-10's) of applesauce and 252,000 cases (6-10's) of apple slices, for delivery October 20-November 22, 1958.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Reduced Pack in 1958

Output of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1958 is expected to total moderately less than the record of approximately 1.6 billion pounds in 1957. Reductions in 1958 are indicated for both deciduous fruits and citrus juices, especially the latter. Some increase in total production is probable in 1959.

The 1958 pack of frozen RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries was about 83 million pounds, 37 percent under the record pack of 131 million pounds in 1957. Output of frozen strawberries, which usually continues in California into fall, probably will not be greatly different from the 1957 pack of about 259 million pounds. Some increase in frozen apples is expected in 1958 and possibly some in peaches. But figures on the packs of these and other items will not become available until later. Mainly because of the heavy reduction in output of cherries, total production of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in 1958 probably will be somewhat under the pack of 671 million pounds in 1957.

Stocks of Florida Frozen
Orange Concentrate Down
Sharply From Last Fall

Packers' stocks of Florida frozen orange concentrate on October 4, 1958 were down to about 13.7 million gallons, 34 percent smaller than a year earlier. This decrease is due mainly to the sharp cut in the 1957-58 pack which resulted from freeze damage to the 1957-58 crop. Stocks will be reduced considerably more before frozen concentrate from the 1958-59 pack will become available in volume. The Florida orange crop is maturing later this fall than last, and this means that packing of concentrate also will get under way later than last fall. In fact, heavy weekly output may not be attained until late December or early January. The 1957-58 pack of frozen orange concentrate in Florida was about 57.2 million gallons, 21 percent smaller than the record pack of 72 million gallons in 1956-57. Some increase in the 1958-59 pack is expected.

The 1957-58 packs of other frozen citrus concentrates in Florida were as follows: Grapefruit, 3.3 million gallons, up 13 percent over 1956-57; blended orange and grapefruit, 0.5 million gallons, down 15 percent; and tangerine, 147,000 gallons, down 82 percent. Data on stocks of these items are not available. Output of Florida frozen limeade concentrate during November 1957-August 1958 was 281,000 gallons, 34 percent smaller than in the same months of 1956-57. This lighter pack plus lighter stocks on November 1, 1957 than a year earlier resulted in much smaller total supplies for 1957-58. Even though movement during the season also was lighter, packers' stocks on September 1, 1958--about 263,000 gallons--were 42 percent below a year earlier. The lighter 1957-58 packs of these items, as of frozen orange concentrate, are due mainly to reductions in the Florida crops caused by the freezes of last winter. Similar data for frozen orange and lemon products in California are not available.

Reduced Consumption in 1958

With the heavy decreases in the packs of frozen citrus products in Florida and smaller decreases in deciduous fruits as already noted, per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices is expected to be somewhat smaller in 1958 than in 1957. Per capita consumption of all items combined was about 9 pounds (product weight) in 1957.

Florida "Chilled" Citrus Products

Use of Florida oranges during September 1957-August 1958 for making "chilled juice" was approximately 6,044,000 boxes, 8 percent larger than in 1956-57. This quantity at the 1957-58 season-average yield of juice per box for frozen orange concentrate (1.303 gal.) would give about 7,875,000 gallons of concentrate or 126,000,000 quarts of single-strength juice, the form in which it is retailed. This volume of juice is 5 percent smaller than the volume of juice in 1956-57, when yield of juice per box was larger. In addition to the oranges used directly for making chilled juice, about

2,229,000 gallons of bulk frozen orange concentrate were used for chilled juice during November 1957-August 1958. This would give 35,664,000 quarts of single-strength juice.

During September 1957-August 1958, use of Florida oranges for making chilled orange sections and salad was about 361,000 boxes, 3 percent smaller than in 1956-57. Use of grapefruit for chilled juice was about 173,000 boxes, down 14 percent, and for chilled sections and salad it was about 570,000 boxes, down 22 percent. Reductions in the Florida crops and the relatively early harvest of the fruit cut short the 1957-58 season for making these products.

Stocks of Frozen Fruits Lighter on
October 1, 1958 than a Year Earlier

Net movement of frozen deciduous fruits and berries into cold storage has been considerably lighter this summer than in the summer of 1957. On July 1, 1958, such stocks were about 426 million pounds, 14 percent above a year earlier. But by October 1, stocks had increased only to 545 million pounds, 4 percent below a year earlier. Among major fruit and berry items in cold storage on October 1, 1958, compared with those a year earlier, stocks of strawberries were down 7 percent, cherries were down 1 percent, apples were down 36 percent, but those of peaches were up 38 percent.

TREE NUTS

Increased Production in 1958

The 1958 crop of tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans and walnuts) was estimated as of October 1 at 197,650 tons, 6 percent larger than the 1957 crop and 1 percent heavier than average. The California almond crop of 20,000 tons this year is 47 percent smaller than the 1957 crop and 51 percent below average, the result of a poor set of nuts and unfavorable growing conditions. Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington, 7,400 tons, is down 41 percent from the large 1957 crop and 2 percent below average.

With heavier crops in both California and Oregon, production of walnuts in these States this year totals 85,000 tons. This is 28 percent larger than in 1957, 16 percent above average, and the largest crop since 1949. Total production of pecans in 11 commercial States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico) in 1958 is expected to be 85,250 tons, 21 percent larger than in 1957 and 15 percent above average. About one-half of the 1958 crop consists of improved varieties and the other half of wild and seedling pecans. Production of improved pecans is about 2 1/2 times the short 1957 crop, but that of other pecans is down 21 percent from the heavy production last year. By States, total production of all pecans is larger than last year east of the Mississippi River but smaller in the West.

Assuming average weather, total production of tree nuts in 1959 probably will not be greatly different from that in 1958.

Prices for 1958 Crops

Prices received by growers for the light 1958 crop of almonds are expected to average considerably above the price of \$492 per ton for the 1957 crop, which, although much heavier than the 1958 crop, was moderately lighter than average. Foreign supplies also are short this year and prices are higher than in 1957. Hence competition from foreign almonds in domestic markets is not likely to be as severe as in 1957-58.

Although the 1958 filbert crop is much smaller than the record 1957 crop, carryover stocks are larger this summer than last. Even so, grower prices for the smaller 1958 crop of filberts may average somewhat above the 1957 price of \$300 per ton. The Turkish crop is larger this year. But due to monetary reform, there is less threat than a year ago of imports of such foreign nuts at reduced prices in domestic markets.

With the 1958 walnut crop much larger than the 1957 crop, grower prices for the current crop probably will average somewhat under the 1957 price of \$468 per ton. For the same reason, grower prices for the large 1958 pecan crop probably will average somewhat under prices for the 1957 crop. The reduction is likely to be larger for improved varieties than for other pecans. Average prices per pound for the 1957 crop were 30.7 cents for improved varieties and 21.6 cents for wild and seedling pecans.

Marketing Percentages for 1958-Crop Tree Nuts

Under the authority of applicable marketing agreements and orders, the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently established salable and surplus percentages for almonds and filberts for the 1958-59 season. For California almonds, the salable percentage of the light 1958 crop was set at 100 percent for the year which began July 1, 1958. There will be no surplus. In the 1957-58 season, when production was much larger than in 1958, 76 percent of the crop was salable and 24 percent was surplus.

For filberts grown in Oregon and Washington in 1958, the salable percentage was set at 73 percent and the surplus at 27 percent for in-shell filberts handled during the year which began August 1, 1958. The salable portion of the crop is available for in-shell distribution in normal domestic markets. The surplus may be disposed of in export, shelling or other outlets not competitive with normal domestic markets for unshelled filberts. The marketing percentages in 1957-58 were 63 percent for salable and 37 percent for surplus filberts. The 1957 crop was 12,510 tons, much heavier than the 1958 crop.

Imports Up, Exports
Down in 1957-58

Imports of tree nuts during July 1957-June 1958 were the equivalent of approximately 207,000 tons, in-shell basis, 34 percent larger than in 1956-57. Most of the increase in 1957-58 consisted of cashews, which comprised about 76 percent of total imports. There also was a sharp increase in almonds, though imports of this item comprised only 4 percent of total imports. Imports of Brazil nuts increased moderately, and the volume of this item comprised about 9 percent of the total. Total imports during 1957-58 were about 11 percent larger than U. S. production of the 4 major tree nuts in 1957. As usual, most of the imports consisted of kinds not grown commercially in the United States.

Exports of tree nuts during 1957-58 were the equivalent of about 16,000 tons, in-shell basis, 19 percent smaller than in 1956-57. Almonds comprised about 60 percent of the total. Some increase in exports of walnuts from the heavy 1958 crop is expected during the 1958-59 season.

Table 1.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1947-56, annual 1956, 1957 and indicated 1958; condition on October 1, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and 1958

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition October 1 (new crop) ^{1/}		
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
California							
Navels and misc. ^{2/}	15,064	15,400	9,100	12,000	73	55	72
Valencias	24,980	20,500	14,000	3/	76	60	76
Total or average	40,044	35,900	23,100	---	75	58	74
Florida							
Temples	1,720	2,700	1,500	1,800	---	---	---
Other early and midseason	41,030	51,600	51,200	49,200	72	80	61
Valencias	32,950	38,700	29,800	34,000	70	77	62
Total or average	75,700	93,000	82,500	85,000	71	79	61
Texas							
Early and midseason ^{2/}	1,364	1,200	1,450	1,650	53	78	68
Valencias	632	400	550	650	51	70	62
Total or average	1,996	1,600	2,000	2,300	53	76	66
Arizona							
Navels and misc. ^{2/}	492	500	490	320	70	80	53
Valencias	533	790	760	300	73	83	55
Total or average	1,024	1,290	1,250	620	72	81	54
Louisiana ^{2/}	196	115	205	180	56	74	68
Total early and midseason ^{4/}	58,865	71,515	63,945	---	---	---	---
Total Valencias	59,095	60,390	45,110	---	---	---	---
Total or average, 5 States ^{5/}	118,960	131,905	109,055	---	72	67	68
Tangerines							
Florida	4,720	4,800	2,100	4,000	65	65	62
All oranges and tangerines, 5 States ^{5/}	123,680	136,705	111,155	---	72	67	68
Grapefruit							
Florida							
Seedless	17,590	21,600	17,600	18,000	66	68	61
Other	16,570	15,800	13,500	16,000	62	66	56
Total or average	34,160	37,400	31,100	34,000	64	67	58
Texas	5,770	2,800	3,500	4,200	45	62	62
Arizona	2,626	2,180	2,780	2,000	74	82	66
California							
Desert Valleys	905	800	1,100	800	79	83	70
Other	1,522	1,600	1,300	3/	76	69	73
Total or average	2,427	2,400	2,400	---	77	74	72
4 States ^{5/}	44,983	44,780	39,780	---	58	66	61
Lemons							
California ^{5/}	13,266	16,200	16,000	3/	75	64	77
Limes							
Florida ^{5/}	304	400	350	200	72	56	42
Tangelos							
Florida	6/278	320	350	320	---	---	---

^{1/} Related to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the harvest usually extends from early November to December of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines. ^{3/} First report of production for 1958 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. ^{4/} In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous. ^{5/} Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. and tangelos, 90 lb. ^{6/} Short-time average.

Table 2 .--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, August-October 1957 and 1958

Market and date	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons, California	
	California		Florida		California		Florida			
	Valencias									
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average										
through July	2.84	3.93	---	---	3.13	3.48	---	---	3.54	3.41
August	2.99	4.55	---	---	2.55	3.49	---	---	3.40	3.82
September	3.73	4.76	5.69	---	2.03	5.01	4.83	---	2.96	3.21
Season average										
through September:	3.14	4.24	---	---	2.50	3.54	---	---	3.49	3.43
Week ended:										
October 3	3.35	4.74	5.82	---	1.33	---	4.97	---	3.02	2.94
10	3.49	4.85	6.42	---	---	---	5.12	---	2.82	3.22
Chicago:										
Season average										
through July	2.83	3.99	---	---	2.99	3.06	---	---	3.54	3.45
August	3.10	4.22	---	---	2.30	3.15	---	---	3.17	3.68
September	3.53	4.66	---	---	1.56	3.46	4.56	---	3.02	3.42
Season average										
through September:	3.06	4.15	---	---	2.22	3.10	---	---	3.48	3.47
Week ended:										
October 3	3.37	4.41	---	---	.79	---	5.09	---	2.93	3.10
10	3.59	4.65	---	---	---	---	4.45	---	3.34	3.21

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 3 .--Pears, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1957 and 1958

Market and date	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Season average						
through July	5.55	5.96	---	---	---	---
August	4.77	5.38	---	---	3.89	---
September	5.57	4.91	4.48	4.24	4.44	4.39
Season average						
through September:	5.21	5.28	4.48	4.24	4.13	4.39
Week ended:						
October 3	6.33	4.78	5.04	4.31	5.49	4.53
10	5.85	4.81	4.89	4.56	4.55	4.11
Chicago:						
Season average						
through July	5.27	5.70	---	---	---	---
August	4.80	5.31	---	---	---	---
September	5.60	4.85	4.94	4.10	5.16	---
Season average						
through September:	5.15	5.24	4.94	4.10	5.16	---
Week ended:						
October 3	6.30	5.06	4.86	4.28	4.75	---
10	5.90	5.03	4.07	---	4.77	---

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 4.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958 ^{1/}

State and area	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	State and area	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	976	1,170	1,250	Minnesota	237	250	330
New Hampshire	1,060	1,340	1,580	Iowa	177	230	100
Vermont	890	570	1,100	Missouri	1,021	780	890
Massachusetts	2,497	2,850	2,500	Nebraska	64	50	30
Rhode Island	169	190	135	Kansas	296	290	191
Connecticut	1,293	1,450	1,150	North Central	18,478	19,910	20,809
New York	16,414	15,600	19,000				
New Jersey	2,588	3,200	2,800	Kentucky	319	188	390
Pennsylvania	6,077	6,630	6,700	Tennessee	333	400	590
North Atlantic	31,964	33,000	36,215	Arkansas	445	48	560
				South Central	1,097	636	1,540
Delaware	316	370	320	Total Central	2/19,578	20,546	22,349
Maryland	1,122	1,070	1,270				
Virginia	8,917	8,100	11,200				
West Virginia	4,030	5,000	5,500	Montana	120	110	115
North Carolina	1,257	1,400	1,675	Idaho	1,531	1,530	1,480
South Atlantic	15,642	15,940	19,965	Colorado	1,307	1,120	1,520
Total Eastern	2/47,605	48,940	56,180	New Mexico	560	612	714
				Utah	410	440	330
Ohio	2,990	2,850	3,200	Washington	25,978	3/33,200	30,800
Indiana	1,433	1,610	1,628	Oregon	2,510	3,100	2,550
Illinois	2,825	2,500	2,140	California	8,562	8,950	9,300
Michigan	8,256	10,000	11,200	Western	2/40,980	49,062	46,809
Wisconsin	1,179	1,350	1,100				
				35 States	108,163	118,548	125,338

^{1/} Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Area total does not agree with sum of States due to rounding.

^{3/} Includes 500,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 5.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1947-56, annual 1956 and 1957 and preliminary 1958 ^{1/}

State	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Preliminary 1958
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	550,500	452,000	563,000	595,000
New Jersey	86,300	73,000	78,000	85,000
Wisconsin	243,800	2/358,000	284,000	340,000
Washington	49,860	64,700	84,000	56,000
Oregon	22,790	40,000	41,000	32,500
5 States	953,250	987,700	1,050,000	1,108,500

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Includes 18,000 barrels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 6 .--Apples, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1957 and 1958

Market, month, and week	Washington				All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Leading varieties	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
Season average						
through July	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	4.17	5.07
September	5.49	4.33	2.59	---	5.32	4.53
Season average						
through September	5.49	4.33	2.59	---	5.09	4.61
Week ended						
October 3	5.58	4.49	---	---	5.58	4.57
10	4.48	4.27	---	---	4.48	4.30
Chicago:						
Season average						
through July	---	---	---	---	---	4.31
August	---	---	---	---	4.87	4.12
September	5.62	4.45	3.90	4.13	4.72	4.38
Season average						
through September	5.62	4.45	3.90	4.13	4.74	4.35
Week ended:						
October 3	5.22	3.90	3.14	3.17	4.30	3.72
10	4.51	3.65	2.68	3.03	3.99	3.59

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 7 .--Apples, Eastern and Midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2½ inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September-October 1957 and 1958 ^{1/}

Month and day	New York				Chicago			
	Eastern		Midwestern		Midwestern		Wealthy	
	McIntosh	R. I. Greening	N. W. Greening	Wealthy	McIntosh	R. I. Greening	N. W. Greening	Wealthy
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
September 2	2.87	3.50	---	---	2.65	2.15	2.25	2.50
9	2.12	2.75	---	1.75	3.00	2.00	2.60	2.15
16	1.75	2.25	---	1.75	---	2.15	2.25	2.15
23	1.88	2.00	---	1.50	---	---	---	2.00
30	1.70	1.75	---	---	---	---	---	---
October 7	1.70	1.88	2.00	2.25	---	---	---	---
14	1.80	1.88	---	2.13	---	1.62	---	---

^{1/} Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Table 8.--Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958 1/

Division	Average 1947-56	1957	Indi- cated 1958	Division	Average 1947-56	1957	Indi- cated 1958
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
New England	247	45	324	Pacific	35,132	2/36,345	35,936
Middle Atlantic	5,402	4,450	7,090	Total	3/62,974	62,335	71,618
E. N. Central	5,740	4,842	5,670	California:			
W. N. Central	593	605	495	Cling-			
S. Atlantic	9,125	10,360	13,820	stone 4/	22,118	22,377	21,252
E. S. Central	1,475	968	1,738	Freestone:	10,884	12,668	12,084
W. S. Central	2,536	2,045	3,765	Total	33,002	2/35,045	33,336
Mountain	2,707	2/2,675	2,780				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1957-California, Clingstone, 1,542; Colorado, 98. 3/ Includes Florida prior to 1955. 4/ Mainly for canning.

Table 9.--Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958 1/

Division	Average 1947-56	1957	Indi- cated 1958	Pacific Coast	Average 1947-56	1957	Indi- cated 1958
	bu.	bu.	bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
New England	51	48	55	Washington	103,240	78,000	80,000
Mid-Atlantic	683	560	715	Bartlett	41,260	44,250	40,000
E. N. Central	1,175	910	1,605	Other			
W. N. Central	119	110	75	Total	144,500	122,250	120,000
S. Atlantic	394	232	296	Oregon			
E. S. Central	397	329	463	Bartlett	54,610	62,500	55,000
W. S. Central	437	344	487	Other	84,278	93,750	77,500
Mountain	476	585	725	Total	138,888	156,250	132,500
Pacific	25,854	2/28,558	24,643	California			
Total	3/29,828	31,676	29,064	Bartlett	306,100	2/372,000	315,000
				Other	42,300	46,000	34,000
				Total	348,400	2/418,000	349,000
				Total Bartlett	463,950	512,500	450,000
				Total Other	167,838	184,000	151,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 500,000 bushels (12,000 tons) excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ Includes Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina and Florida, for which estimates were discontinued with the 1955 crop season.

Table 10.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958 1/

State	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated: 1958	State and variety	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	73,030	66,000	90,000	Arkansas	8,280	1,300	10,300
New Jersey	1,370	1,300	1,500	Arizona	2,760	6,200	5,700
Pennsylvania	21,010	19,500	25,000	Washington	30,180	50,000	54,200
Ohio	14,350	10,900	17,000	Oregon	1,010	900	800
Indiana	1,220	1,100	1,300	California			
Illinois	1,840	1,400	1,100	grapes			
Michigan	36,960	48,000	51,000	Wine	578,500	535,000	560,000
Iowa	1,950	1,600	1,400	Table	579,200	474,000	475,000
Missouri	3,680	4,000	3,700	Raisin	1,568,500	1,373,000	1,600,000
Kansas	990	600	500	Dried 2/	230,850	163,000	---
Virginia	900	350	370	Not dried	645,100	721,000	---
North Carolina	2,270	900	1,200				
South Carolina	1,210	1,400	1,600	California, all	2,726,200	2,382,000	2,635,000
Georgia	1,630	1,200	1,700				
				United States	3/2,931,370	2,598,650	2,903,370

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. One ton of raisins equivalent to about four tons of fresh grapes. 3/ Average includes West Virginia for which estimates were discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

Table 11.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, August-October 1957 and 1958

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
Season average through Aug. 8	6.14	5.50	3.36	4.08	6.63	6.06	---	---	---	---
Aug. 15	3.47	4.47	2.59	3.79	4.86	6.47	---	---	---	---
22	2.61	4.05	2.57	4.53	4.67	6.38	---	---	---	3.50
29	2.98	3.67	3.09	4.20	4.08	5.47	---	---	---	---
Sept. 5	4.22	3.77	2.74	3.83	3.34	4.99	2.06	2.25	3.16	3.50
12	3.88	4.41	2.40	3.60	3.52	4.21	---	3.50	3.08	3.61
19	3.23	3.59	2.40	3.55	3.47	4.44	2.65	---	2.55	3.49
26	3.39	4.30	---	3.43	4.14	4.58	2.25	2.80	2.71	3.28
Season average through Sept.	4.54	4.56	2.76	3.96	4.13	5.06	2.08	2.80	2.76	3.35
Oct. 3	3.22	4.71	2.51	3.25	4.11	3.82	2.55	2.88	3.05	2.98
Chicago										
Season average through Aug. 8	5.77	4.64	2.97	3.57	5.89	5.50	---	---	---	---
Aug. 15	3.24	4.05	3.25	3.87	5.29	5.74	---	---	---	---
22	2.81	3.91	2.95	4.02	4.52	5.45	---	---	---	---
29	3.03	3.54	3.67	3.75	3.35	5.64	---	---	---	---
Sept. 5	3.89	3.76	2.63	2.89	3.32	4.65	---	---	2.93	3.27
12	3.84	4.40	2.29	3.24	3.61	4.23	---	---	2.80	3.42
19	3.02	2.97	2.04	---	4.24	4.54	---	---	2.37	2.77
26	2.93	3.61	1.98	2.51	3.94	3.88	2.60	2.86	2.47	2.77
Season average through Sept.	4.46	4.16	2.99	3.58	4.23	4.89	2.60	---	2.62	3.06
Oct. 3	3.41	4.67	---	2.35	3.70	3.82	2.60	3.07	2.91	2.92

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 12.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and preliminary 1958, also utilization of prunes average 1946-55, annual 1957 and preliminary 1958

Crop and State	Plums and prunes			State	Prune, utilization 1/		
	production 1/						
	Average:		Indicated:		Average:		Preliminary
	1947-56:	1957	1958		1946-55:	1957	1958 4/
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Plums:				Used fresh 5/			
Michigan	5,920	7,300	7,200	Idaho	6/19,770	22,100	---
California	2/79,900	2/81,000	60,000	Washington	12,179	13,100	---
Prunes:				Oregon	16,455	5,900	---
Idaho	22,360	22,200	19,300	Canned 7/ 8/			
Washington				Idaho	1,330	900	---
Eastern	15,280	13,000	13,200	Washington	6,382	4,500	---
Western	3,560	3,000	1,000	Oregon	19,850	11,250	---
All	18,840	16,000	14,200	Frozen 7/			
Oregon				Washington	177	---	---
Eastern	10,980	600	500	Oregon	2,290	650	---
Western	41,080	33,400	16,000	Dried 7/			
All	52,060	34,000	16,500	California	165,050	167,800	---
				Oregon	3,710	3,100	---
	Dry basis 3/						
California	164,300	165,000	110,000				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1957-Plums, California, 3,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. 4/ See Crop Report November 1958. 5/ Includes quantities used in farm household. 6/ Includes some prunes canned and otherwise processed. 7/ Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 8/ Includes some prunes frozen and otherwise processed.

Table 13.--Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition October 1		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Figs						
California						
Dried	2/27,880	2/22,700	---)	81	81	89
Not Dried	12,100	10,000	---)			
Olives						
California	48,000	37,000	---	56	42	83

1/ For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

Table 14.--Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1949-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 1/

Group and State	Average 1949-57	1958	Indicated 1959 <u>2/</u>	Group and State	Average 1949-57	1958	Indicated 1959 <u>2/</u>
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-spring			
Florida	4,020	2,100	1,900	(continued)			
				California	11,040	16,800	14,500
Early spring				Group total	51,320	51,950	46,520
Alabama	1,250	950	50	Late spring			
Louisiana	9,760	7,400	7,800	Maine	540	550	600
Texas	600	600	600	Massachusetts	740	550	550
Group total	11,610	8,950	9,350	Connecticut	550	600	550
				New York	3,970	4,400	4,400
Mid-spring				New Jersey	2,710	2,700	2,600
Illinois	1,930	2,600	2,600	Pennsylvania	1,690	1,600	1,600
Missouri	3,480	3,000	3,100	Ohio	1,840	1,400	1,300
Kansas	600	350	420	Indiana	1,520	1,500	1,300
Delaware	310	---	---	Michigan	9,620	10,800	10,800
Maryland	1,490	900	800	Wisconsin	1,480	1,200	1,200
Virginia	3,610	2,700	2,500	Iowa	350	---	---
North Carolina	1,900	1,600	1,500	Utah	550	400	400
South Carolina	260	---	---	Washington	7,610	7,500	7,400
Kentucky	4,410	4,400	4,000	Oregon	15,680	15,400	15,400
Tennessee	9,740	10,500	8,400	Group total	48,850	48,600	48,100
Arkansas	10,580	8,000	7,600				
Oklahoma	1,970	1,100	1,100	ALL STATES	115,800	111,600	105,870

1/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing. 2/ 1959 acreage prospective.

Table 15.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958 1/

Crop and State	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	41,100	37,500	20,000
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	7,535	12,510	7,400
Walnuts, California and Oregon	73,310	66,600	85,000
Pecans (11 States)			
Improved varieties <u>2/</u>	35,126	17,055	42,662
Wild or seedling varieties	39,048	53,620	42,588
Total pecans	74,174	70,675	85,250
Total nuts	196,119	187,285	197,650

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 16.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1957 and 1958 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks			
			Canners		Distributors	
	1957	1958 ^{1/}	June 1 1957	June 1 1958	July 1 1957	July 1 1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual	actual
	<u>24/2¹/₂</u>	<u>24/2¹/₂</u>	<u>24/2¹/₂</u>	<u>24/2¹/₂</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>
Canned fruits:						
Apples	3,375	n.a.	1,542	1,697	402	416
Applesauce	8,855	n.a.	3,293	2,900	1,131	1,162
Apricots	4,165	1,862	1,016	620	n.a.	n.a.
Cherries, R. S. P.	2,593	1,951	185	133	309	353
Cherries, sweet	969	961	105	174	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus segments	3,212	n.a.	1,675	1,527	<u>2/397</u>	<u>2/421</u>
Cranberries	2,976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits ^{3/}	11,737	11,603	2,492	2,575	n.a.	n.a.
Peaches ^{4/}	23,877	n.a.	6,276	3,734	n.a.	n.a.
Pears	8,568	n.a.	2,662	2,488	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapple	---	---	---	---	1,861	1,873
Plums and prunes	1,077	n.a.	<u>5/783</u>	<u>5/197</u>	n.a.	n.a.
	Pack		Stocks			
	Florida ^{6/}		Canners ^{7/}		Distributors	
	Total		Sept. 28 1957	Sept. 27 1958	July 1 1957	July 1 1958
	1956	1956	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual
	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>cases</u>
Canned juices:						
Apple	4,043	---	<u>8/4,426</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	5,302	5,188	4,885	524	208	540
Grapefruit	14,093	12,464	9,484	1,948	1,000	909
Orange	17,684	16,828	17,846	1,591	1,115	1,148
Pineapple	---	---	---	---	---	1,303
Tangerine and tangerine blends	715	715	303	167	13	n.a.

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Grapefruit segments only.^{3/} Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured on a calendar year basis.^{4/} Excludes spiced peaches.^{5/} Northwest canned purple plums only.^{6/} Florida pack through September; data not available on 1957-58 California pack.^{7/} Florida only.^{8/} Total U. S. pack.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 17.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1956 and 1957 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1956	1957	Sept. 30 average 1953-57	Sept. 30, 1957	Sept. 30, 1958 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	86,956	69,225	15,868	32,364	20,567
Apricots	4,594	8,289	6,708	7,666	9,392
Blackberries	12,845	19,157	19,050	27,520	26,569
Blueberries	19,638	24,446	22,911	25,326	26,283
Cherries	93,969	134,715	73,517	86,222	85,069
Grapes	14,903	15,510	7,549	10,934	3,553
Peaches	45,481	44,462	35,358	36,038	49,839
Plums and prunes	3,991	1,333	9,611	9,449	12,547
Raspberries	16,935	45,487	37,440	48,289	43,655
Strawberries	312,293	259,262	184,720	228,602	212,253
Logan, Boysen and similar berries	22,380	16,478	17,136	20,544	24,676
Orange juice <u>2/</u>	(See below)	(See below)	231,823	287,893	191,468
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	104,039	110,592	101,871
Other fruit	60,342	33,010	29,999	33,384	30,915
Total	694,327	671,374	795,729	964,823	838,657
Citrus juices (Season begin- ning Nov. 1)	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Orange					
Concentrated	75,067	<u>3/</u> 57,151	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	2,949	<u>3/</u> 3,330	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	597	<u>3/</u> 507	---	---	---
Lemon <u>5/</u>					
Concentrated	1,691	---	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	1,210	---	---	---	---
Lemonade base <u>5/</u>	10,051	---	---	---	---
Tangerine	793	147	---	---	---
Limeade	645	<u>6/</u> 281	---	---	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

3/ Florida pack only. 4/ Only one firm reporting. 5/ From Lemon Products Advisory Board. Not available for 1957. 6/ Florida pack through August 31, 1958.

Pack data compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and Florida Canners' Association.

Table 18.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1958, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30 average 1953-57	Sept. 30, 1957	Aug. 31, 1958	Sept. 30, 1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples, western, $\frac{1}{1}$ standard boxes	1,074	2,116	117	5,117
Apples, western, $\frac{1}{1}$ other containers	419	1,359	---	4,152
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	1,396	1,244	23	643
Apples, eastern, other containers	5,611	7,496	35	6,224
Total apples, bushels	8,500	12,215	175	2/16,136
Pears, Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.				
Pears, Bartlett, L. A. lugs	1,211	1,680	5,151	1,789
Pears, other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	$\frac{3}{3}$	409	495	341
Pears, other varieties, L. A. lugs	2,172	3,047	567	3,039
	$\frac{3}{3}$	491	32	545
Total pears, bushels, boxes, baskets, etc. $\frac{4}{4}$	4,476	5,627	6,245	5,634
Grapes, pounds	52,867	81,644	16,408	33,821
Other fresh fruits, pounds	11,971	9,553	30,299	14,325

$\frac{1}{1}$ Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

$\frac{2}{2}$ Based upon more complete returns than in earlier years.

$\frac{3}{3}$ Not reported separately prior to January 31, 1956.

$\frac{4}{4}$ In terms of bushels.

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